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FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

PERSONAL PECULIARITIES OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary of the Navy, in common, has to suffer the annoyance of being constantly beset by applicants for appointments to the yards under his control. The leader in this affliction is Commodore Charles Stewart, who is now at the Norfolk Navy Yard since the 1st of January, 1865, when he was relieved from the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Ever since the latter date Commodore Stewart has been a most persistent applicant, and now at a considerable cost of expense, as he has to live at a hotel, and has lost the perquisites of the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Many of the leaders of the political cliques of workmen in the yards, after the Secretary had removed the Democratic Superintendent, presented, to a letter dated Washington, January 26, 1865, from Admiral S. C. Rowan, commandant at Norfolk, at request to the Chief of Yards and Docks, to which he says I am directed by the Secretary of the Navy to inform you that the Secretary has received your letter of the 24th inst., and has directed me to say that he will not remove Mr. Newell unless there is some good reason for doing so. Mr. Newell is a Democrat, and was appointed by the Secretary's predecessor, Mr. Welles, and asked that the request of the memorialists, Mr. Newell states that in consequence of the removal of Mr. Newell, Mr. Evarts, Wallbridge, Midway County, G. W. Gunnison, H. D. Hart, Ireland, Centerville, Washington County, Mrs. A. Dutton and Mrs. V. Maxwell, resigned; Ballville, Seneca County, J. S. Bills, dec'd, A. Bellamy, Fairville, Wyandotte County, and Th County, W. Scott and E. P. Deane, re-signed.

Illinois.—Bonus, Henry County, D. Carver and M. Bonus, deceased; Geneseo, Henry County, W. F. E. Goodrich; also J. W. Bonus, resigned; Ash Grove, Peoria County, M. Harvey; Par. J. Smith, resigned; Lisle, Cook County, Mrs. Williams; also W. H. Jones, resigned; Elden, Crawford County, Martha Ann Wakefield, resigned; Ireland, Warren County, A. G. Talbott; also A. D. Green, moved away; Shannon, Carroll County, D. C. Wagner; also S. S. Green, resigned.

A large number of applications for the appointment of the sons of soldiers and sailors who died in the service of the country, have been received at the Department. Mr. Welles said on the subject that he was willing to appoint the sons of deceased soldiers and sailors to the Naval Academy, but that he could not do so unless they were recommended by the Governor of the State in which they resided. Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, has recommended a number of young men, and Mr. Welles has appointed them. Governor Oglesby has also recommended a number of young men for appointment as cadet engineers, and Mr. Welles has appointed them. Governor Oglesby has also recommended a number of young men for appointment as cadet engineers, and Mr. Welles has appointed them. Governor Oglesby has also recommended a number of young men for appointment as cadet engineers, and Mr. Welles has appointed them.

The Secretary has been importuned by Governor Oglesby to appoint a son of Mrs. Logan, widow of General John A. Logan, to the Naval Academy, but he has declined to do so, on the ground that he has already appointed the sons of two widows, and that he could not make any invidious distinctions in the Service

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1867.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

We have not doubted, at any time, that the Legislature would carry out the undoubtable wishes of the people, by re-electing to the United States Senate a statesman who has redeemed more than Illinois from the [illegible] say either man who has sat in that seat since Illinois became a State. We do not now doubt that Senator Trumbull will be returned to his seat by a large majority of the Legislature. We have been [illegible] to this conviction by the [illegible] of the Democratic members themselves. Not the slightest [illegible] has been developed by act or word of any member, during the week that has passed since the session began, to indicate the remotest [illegible] of success in the effort to defeat Mr. Trumbull. On the contrary, the [illegible] has been made to influence some of the new and inexperienced members to go counter to the expressed or implied wishes of the people, by voting for General John M. Palmer. The only objection to General Palmer is that the people desire the re-election of Senator Trumbull. It is a disparagement of Governor Palmer to say that he is not the equal of Senator Trumbull in legislative experience or intellectual power. Very few men are Senator Trumbull's equals in these respects, and he stands in the front rank of the statesmen of the country. His superior cannot be found in the nation to-day, in all that constitutes a statesman. His fidelity to principle has never been called in question. His private life is without a blemish, and his public record is such as his constituents are proud of. The people desire that such a man shall remain in the Senate, more than because desire it himself.

Save in one instance there has never been, in a similar contest, any serious effort made to [illegible] a Senatorial election in Illinois as on the present case. When Mr. Lincoln was a candidate against Mr. Douglas in 1858, the Republican State Convention, which had originated him as the choice of the party for that office. During the recent campaign a very large number of counties, including Cook County, instructed their Representatives to vote for Senator Trumbull's reelection—so large a number, indeed, as to warrant the belief that a great majority of the people voted in favor of that end. It is also [illegible] asserting that Senator Trumbull was to be re-elected. General Palmer was not heard of on the canvass, and the attempt to substitute him for Judge Trumbull at the last moment is essentially demoralizing, for it weakens the confidence of the people in their representatives. It has the appearance of a deal. It looks as though the Democratic caucus should be bolstered up with slanders and falsehoods to be expected. That John Wentworth, who has been repudiated by his constituents for the last two years, and who should be the leading spirit in such an enterprise, is natural enough. We acquit General Palmer of any agency or connivance in the disreputable means which have been employed in his behalf, and we have no doubt that he is heartily ashamed of his allies.

Efforts have been made to swerve members from their duty to the people, and motives to vote for Judge Trumbull. Any member who goes counter to his instructions, must, of course, be influenced by some stronger consideration than the good of the State and the wishes of his constituents. The statement that these "instructions amount to nothing," is a lie too gross to need a name. Even if they did not amount to anything, they would be binding upon any member would have public advertisement that he is not to be trusted; that no oath can be kept with him; that he is a species of traitor. Is any man willing to incur this sort of reputation, the shadow and scorn, way to get it is to violate his instructions. Senator Trumbull will be glad to be relieved from the necessity of voting for his own seat to being a pleasant thing to oppose the wishes of his constituents. Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, thought it would be a fine thing to defeat Senator Chandler, and [illegible] to be carried at the [illegible] to be [illegible] to undertake to say. We presume that no member of the Illinois Legislature will refuse to step into the shoes of either of

The [illegible] of the Legislature from Northern Illinois are certainly interested in defeating Mr. Trumbull. If they have any love for the State, you need not mention the equality qualification. [illegible] Senator Trumbull, Mr. Brownell and Mr Lefler voted for a Board of Equalization in the Senate—all from Cook, or southern Illinois. The same [illegible] as [illegible] all the State offices, which, [illegible] Republicans of Northern Illinois have a majority in the convention and scroll to fill during the next ten years. Since his election in 1861, Judge Trumbull has become a resident of Southern Illinois, and has identified himself with all the [illegible] of the State. His public record, his spotless character, his distinguished services, his consistency to the cause of freedom, his unsurpassed ability as a statesman, have made him a favorite with the people of every [illegible] southern Illinois, in favor, it would seem that his only disqualification for the [illegible] is the [illegible] of a few politicians of that section.

PROPOSED HEALTH LAW.

The published yesterday morning the proposed Health Bill which is about to be established to the Common Council for its action. No measure of more importance to the people of Chicago could demand the attention of our citizens; and while there may be and doubtless will be opposition to some of the details of the bill, there can be no reasonable opposition to its main purpose—the establishment of a competent Board of Health, with ample powers to enforce such measures as the sanitary interests of the city may require. It is proposed to organize a "Metropolitan Board of Health of Chicago," to consist of five Commissioners, three of whom shall be physicians, and all of whom shall be residents of Cook County. This Board is to have power to appoint a Secretary and Sanitary Superintendent, and as many Sanitary Inspectors as it shall deem necessary, not exceeding twenty in number, and is to aid in the enforcement of all laws of the State relating to the preservation of human life, or to the care, promotion or protection of health, including all laws relative to cleanliness, and to the use or sale of poisonous or adulterated drugs, medicine or food. It may require reports and information from all public dispensaries, hospitals, asylums, infirmaries, prisons and schools, and all other public institutions, and the proprietors and managers of theatres, and such other persons as may be deemed necessary; and now it appears that the Chief [illegible] has been all the time in New York, [illegible] with the action of those who were laboring to secure its anticipated operations. This end, during the present, the Irish rebellion, of course.

There are certain things which are absolutely essential for the welfare, the prosperity, the peace, security and the liberty of all people; and these are unity and subordination. These two essentials are unknown among Irishmen and unknown in Irishpolitics. Of the 13 members of the British Parliament elected to Ireland, a majority are Tories, who are not only opposed to and vote against every measure of reform for England and Scotland, but are the unflinching defenders of the misrule of their own native land. If left to the rule of her own people, exclusively, it is possible that her fate might be worse than it is; it certainly would be so, unless there be an unity of purpose, an unity of feeling, an spirit of interest, and above all, a spirit of subordination and submission to authority. The impulse to strike any head that rises is too strong in Irishmen to be resisted. The obedience of this unity and the [illegible] organization, and [illegible] always remember all absolute [illegible] in Ireland abortive. [illegible] Irishmen are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE STEWART DIVORCE SUIT.

Second Day of the Trial---Additional Testimony on the Part of the Prosecution.

Mrs. Rosetta Dudley---Strange Blending of Sanctity and Lust---Praying by the Bed of Her Own Shame.

The Same Combination in a New Case---Asking for Grace and Trampling to Sin.

Establishing an Identity in Undress.

The Interest in the Case Increasing.

The Circuit Court room was again crowded to overflowing yesterday during the continued trial of the Stewart divorce case. The interest in the proceedings does not abate. As a rule, each succeeding day develops more startling features of testimony, and the audiences of the two preceding days are drawn out en masse by the expectation that the climax of the case will be reached. Judge Van Buren, the counsel for Mrs. Stewart, and the attorneys for the defendant, are all present, and the latter gentleman sits in the bar, with his face turned away from the witness, and his head bowed down, as if in deep study. Mrs. Stewart is not present, but is represented by her counsel, Mr. Fullerton. Mr. Stewart's counsel, Messrs. Beach and Dudley, are also in their places. The jury are all present, and so are the spectators, who have been coming in for the last hour. Mrs. Dudley, the principal witness of the day, is in attendance, and is waiting to be called to the stand. Judge Barnard is on the bench, and the case is opened at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Beach---I have a few questions to put to Mrs. Dudley, which I omitted to put yesterday.

Mrs. Dudley was then recalled to the stand, and her cross-examination was continued by Mr. Beach, who seated himself in front of the witness.

Q. Mrs. Dudley, you have stated that you were married in 1866? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Stewart, when you knew about this matter, that you had been married? A. I did not tell him about his getting me the card. He came in one day and asked me if I was married, and I told him that was the way to get a witness, but that I was not married. I told him that I had been married, but that my husband had left me, and that I had not seen the ship sailing down with flying colors; that I had been married, but that I was not married now. I judged he told him in the room in Fifteenth street. I suppose I told him in the room in Fifteenth street. I probably told him. I probably would, but I am not certain about the time the deposition of Louis Kirkpatrick was taken. I am not certain because I was not called on to sign the deposition.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Tuttle, immediately when you came to his office, that you had been married? A. I told Mr. Stewart, when you know of the matter? A. I suppose late in the evening, or the next day, I told him immediately. I have not the date by me---no memorandum---but I suppose it was the next day, or the day after. I told him that I was married to see my husband no more; he did not wish me to.

Q. You don't recollect what the song was which you sang to Mr. Stewart? A. No, sir; I do not. I have sung several songs to Mr. Stewart.

Q. Did you sing "Home, Sweet Home"? A. No, sir; I never sang that song to Mr. Stewart.

Cross-examination resumed---Mrs. Dudley continued between Stewart and Mrs. Dudley? A. No, sir; I never heard a word between them but kind words, and that was on Clark 1st st. I never saw any unpleasantness there, only the impropriety of a man provoking to a woman. I never saw anything of the kind.

Q. What were you there for? A. I was there to see Mrs. Stewart.

Q. Did you ever know anything of this person Mrs. Stewart? A. I knew her as a lady that I was introduced to once or twice by Mr. Stewart. I never knew anything of her character or her conduct. I never was in her company but once or twice. I never knew anything of her character. I never knew that Mr. Stewart was in the habit of visiting her. I never knew that Mr. Stewart was in the habit of visiting her at all. I never knew that Mr. Stewart was in the habit of visiting her at all. I never knew that Mr. Stewart was in the habit of visiting her at all